THE FACT that the Yankee and Confederate Secretaries of the Treasury have both resigned, and this at the same time, or nearly the same time, constitutes a coincidence that naturally attracts a good deal of attention, and we need not be surprised if we find the public drawing parallels, and instituting comparisons between the two men. Both have measurably failed, at least neither has been able to sustain the credit of the paper issues of the government which he represents, and in this respect it must be acknowledged that Mr. MEM MINGER'S failure has been even greater that Mr. CHASE'S. since Confederate money sooner reached a point of extreme depression than Federal money, and sunk lower than the latter has yet reached, although it is now impossible to say how low a point of depression greenbacks may reach, or how soon they may arrive at

currencies, and the injustice is the greater towards Mr. and excitement. The thing was bold, sure enough : MEMMINGER, whose financial schemes were never adopted by our Congress, while, on the contrary, every re- quite successful, was undertaken by Capt. Cushing, of the commendation made by Mr. Chase was promptly responded to by the Yankee Congress. Whether Mr. MEMMINGER'S schemes would have met with any better success than has attended those put forward by Congress, we cannot pretend to say. We know that nights. never had a chance to show what value they might possess. They at least have not failed, for they have not been tried. Mr. MEM-MINGER simply "ran the machine" of paper credit, he did not make it. Congress started it without a basis -without making any provision for its redemptionwithout imposing an adequate tax to meet at least the interest on the debt created. The result could never have been doubtful. We do not think Mr. MEMMINGER a great financier, but really it would be difficult to see what different things he could have done. He had very little latitude-very little freedom of action. His duties were simply administrative.

On the contrary Mr. Chase had all the powers that he chose to ask for, and it must be admitted that be engineered the Yankee finances, if not ably, at least adroitly. All schemes of finance, based upon the "issue of inconvertible paper must sooner or later come to a stop. That for so long, and in the face of such enormous expenditures, Mr. Chase contrived to keep the price of gold within reasonable limits is a matter for which he must receive the credit at least of tact if not of ability. The failure on his side is due to a miscalcould have kept greenbacks up tolerably well, and in fact did keep them up for two years and over. It may fairly be conjectured that that was the extreme limit that he assigned for the duration of the war. In thus limiting the trouble he made a mistake, as we all know. The war has entered on its fourth year. Mr. CHASE's calculations are run out and he himself has resigned.

It would be rather a mistake to attribute the late rise in gold to Mr. Chase's resignation. Of course that event might produce some slight effect for a day or two, but that would soon pass away. Mr. Chase's resignation did not cause the rise in gold, but the inevitable rise in gold caused Mr. Chase to resign. The thing had got beyond his control. It is now beyond ithe control of of Mr. FESSENDEN or of any other person who may be called upon to succeed the former Yankee Secretary of the Treasury.

The experience of the world is the same in all ages. There are certain laws of trade, finance and currency which cannot be set at defiance with impunity, but which, although controlled or diverted for a time, will surely assert their power eventually. The first revolutionary currency in America, the assignate in France, the greenbacks and bluebacks of the present day, all go to prove this. The history is a uniform one, and neither Mr. MEMMINNER por Mr. Chase could arrest its progress, although the inevitable consummation might be slightly delayed, as it has been in the United States and slightly accelerated, as it has been in the Confederacy.

Why Mr. MEMMINGER's successor is not appointed. we are unable to say.

THE " Memphis Appeal" is now the only paper we get from Atlanta. The other papers have, appare atly, removed themselves,-cut out-evacuated.

We cannot fully understand the position of things in Georgia, and yet from the remarks of the Atlanta papers, now all stopped with the exception of the " Apnation of Atlanta was a foregone conclusion.

We confess ourselves unable to understand this. We do not like to indulge in mere lay-criticism, and so far as military matters are concerned, we acknowledge that we are mere lay-men. But we know that a high,-a to be even a more formidable body than LEE's. When we say this we mean no gossip. We speak from what we do know, or at least believe we know. LEE's army has withstood the principal and most important Federal army. Why should not Johnst on's withstand the secondary Federal army? If LEB can save Richmond, why cannot Johnston save Atlanta? He may not do it, but we think he will. We per sonally know nothing of the position nor of the forces. We would not pretend to talk about things of which we are not competent to judge. We simply mention matters as they come to us. If our information is correct, and we think it is, or cught to be, General Johnston ought to save Atlanta, and he will be blamed if he does not. He may be blamed wrongfully, but we think he will be blamed by parties who mean no injustice.

A Secret Well Kept.

It would seem that the present Confederate advance in the direction of Maryland and Pennsylvania has not only surprised the Yankees, but is the occasion of much guessing and speculation antong our own people. We doubt if any body outside of high official circles knows the actual force employed in the movement or its probable ultimate destination. It evidently puzzles the Yankees, and even the omniscient New York Herald is forced to own up and acknowledge itself dead beat and unable to say whether it is an army or a raiding party, whether its object is to take horses and provisions, or to capture Washington City, together with "old Abe" and Mrs. Lincoln. The Herald thinks the movement of the Confederates is the most contemptible warlike fizzle, or the protoundest and most formidable strategic military movement of modern times ; but which of the two it is, the Herald is wholly unable to guess. There is one thing that we think has prevented all the Confederate papers from exposing the details of this movement to the enemy :- They did not know them. Not even the most enterprising correspondent of a Richmond or any other paper could find the thing out, or else it would have been published certainly, at least such would appear to be the course of events.

The movement is certainly not without its dangers and can hardly be expected to realize all the beneficia! results originally anticipated from it, from the necessary abandonment of an important auxilliary enterprise .-What that enterprise was we need not say. Still, so far, the movement undertaken by our army has been successful; the danger will be upon the return, Of course sending off a force sufficient to effect anything must occasion a division of Lee's strength, and in such divis- by trade.

ions there is always danger, as was shown by the detaching of Longstreet's corps from Bragg's army followed soon after by the battle of Missionary Ridge and the defeat of Bragg.

WE have on our desk a communication signed

"Lance." We are as willing to publish any communication for a private soldier as we are for President Davis. The character and interest of the communication alone must decide the question. The fact that "Lince" states that he is a private soldier would certainly not prevent us from publishing his communication. But the communication is calculated to do barm, unintentionally, no doubt. We say it is calculated-we do not think it is intended to do evil. For the sake of the writer as well as for the good of the service we refrain from publishing it, and we think we are right in so deing. We ask the writer, whom we do not know, but who seems to be an intelligent man, to think over it, and see if he does not agree with us.

The New York Herald of the 8th, makes the follow-It is bardly just to hold either Mr. CHASE or Mr. MEM- ing reference to a certain transaction in this vicinity, MINGER responsible for the failure of their respective which certainly was the occasion of a good deal of talk

> A very daring and hazardous expedition, which proved United States Navy, in the vicinity of Wilmington, N. C., on the 24th ult., in a cutter with only sixteen men- He ran ashore, concealed his men by day, and made a regular reonnoissance of the suburbs of Wilmington. He captured a courier with a valuable mail, took several prisoners, and ran the gauntlet of the rebel gunboats in getting back. which he did safely, after an absence of three days and two

THE LATEST intelligence from Europe would lead to the conclusion that a war is likely to occur there, involving complications of a character which has not been known since the days of the first Napoleon, and likely to test new elements of power which did not exist

Nominally the Germanic Confederation, but in reality Austria and Prussia, have undertaken the adjustment of the relations existing between Denmark and one or two of her provinces, held by a tenure different from that by which the other provinces were attached officers...... to the Danish Crown. They claim that, although belonging to the Danish monarchy, these provinces belong primarily to the Germanic Confederation, and that they, Austria and Prussia, have a right of protectorate over them. In plain terms, Prussia wants to appropriate Sleswig and Holstein herself, and Austria, although not liking the thing, will support Prussia on the ground that Prussia will agree to have the Germanic Confederation defend Austria's non Germanic possessions in Italy and Hungary.

England, although Queen VICTORIA takes the German side in this quarrel, is bound to sustain Denmark, culation of the duration of the war. He probably or at once give up her position as a leading European power, and this last she cannot afford to do. If France and Russia stand aside, England, with Denmark and Sweden, can easily bring Austria and Prussia to terms within a short time, and we confess that for once we would like to see England successful, for in this case she would be taking the part of the weak against | That, while we humbly bow to the will of God, knowing that the strong.

A Convention got up and met in London for the purpose of adjusting this Germano-Danish difficulty, has broken up without effecting anything, and no resort seems to be left but war. As we have said, England is pledged to sustain Denmark, and she must do

WHILE the Yankees before Charleston are assuming to be such sticklers for the observance of the rules of war governing civilized nations, and are so sensitive to the " mote in their neighbor's eye, forgetting the beam in their own," the following extract, over which they appear to gloat with the vampire's joy, exhibits in itself a departure from the very rules they invoke, and presents them to the world as little less than self-appointed assassins. In their warfare, there is not a spark of that chivalrous superiority, which could command the respect of the vanquished, or entitle them to the admiration of the historian, and the announcement of the mode in which they accidentally caused the death of their distinguished, noble and chivalric christian antagonist, carries with it the reflection, that his life was only lost by the depravity of the enemy in seeking an advantage unwarranted by the principles of modern

YANKER ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF GEN. POLE -The Louisville Journal of the 28th uit., states that "the death of Gen. Leonidas Polk, which took place about noon on the 14th inst., was under the following circumstances, as detailed to us by a correspondent : General Sherman had been riding along our lines the entire day, from right to left. He has a keen, quick eye, ever watchful, and with the aid of a powerful glass, he discovered three general field officers of the enemy, with their staffs, making their peal," we would be led to the impression that the evac- way to the crest of Pine mountain, where they could obtain a comprehensive view of the location of our lines of battle, and our arrangements for making attacks and re- 3, 1864. pelling assaults. Gen. Sherman watched their movements. and saw some of the group on the mountain taking observations. The vigitant general rapidly rode up to the bat tery best located to reach the repel officers and found it to be Simonson's the ever faithful. As it was noon, the men had nearly all left the guns for their meals. Going up to very high—authority has pronounced Jofinston's army one of the pieces, Gen. 8. asked for the officer in charge, return instantly. When the lieutenant arrived, under the general's personal directions, a shell was sent on to Pine mountain. "\$t has fallen about 25 teet short; a littje more fuse and you have it," said Sherman, after watching its effect. The next shot struck some one, of course not known "That will do," said the general, in a quiet, cool tone, and then rode off, followed by a single orderly, the usual

numerical strength of his field staff. VATTEL says, that formerly he who killed the King or General of the enemy was commended and greatly rewarded: the honors annexed to the spolia opima are well known. Nothing was more natural. In former times, the belligerent nations had, almost in every instance, their safety and very existence at statke, and the death of the leader often put an end to the war .-In our days, a soldier would not date to boast of having 1864.

Applying the principle, it is more dastardly to attempt the life of a General, than to take the life of the Sovereign, for the former produces no other result than the promotion of his subordinate, while the death of the latter might stop the war. There might be a plausible excuse for the latter, but there is none for the former, as the duration of the war rarely depends upon the death of any particular General. On this subject, let us cite an instance in the life of Charles XII of Sweden, in which sound reason and the most exalted courage are equally conspicuous. This Prince being engaged in the siege of Thorn in Poland, and frequently walking around the City, was easily distinguished by the cannoncers, who regularly fired upon him as soon as they saw him make his appearance. The principal officers of his army, greatly alarmed at their Sovereign's denger, wished to have information sent to the Governor. that if the practice was continued, no quarter should be granted either to him or the garrison. But the Swedish Monarch would never permit such a step to be takentelling his officers that the Governor and the Saxon cannoneers were perfectly right in acting as they did, that it was himself who made the attack upon them and that the war would be at an end if they could kill him -whereas they would reap very little advantage even | To the Reserved Militia of Georgia: from killing the principal officers of his army .-"Histoire DuNord, p. 26." This gallant Captain furnished an excuse for his enemies, but in doing so established the rule which has been violated by the Yan. kee SHERMAN in the manner of General Polk's death.

GEO. P. MORRISS, the song writer, best known in connection with the ballad, "Woodman, spare that tree." We do not know how old he was. He was a printer vice, while they, as well as the two regiments of the

IN LINE OF BATTLE, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., July 1st, 1864.

MESSERS FDITORS: Will you please publish the following list of casualities in Potts' N. C. Battery, (formerly Latham's.) from the 1st of June, to 1st July, i clusive.

At Cold Ha bor, June 1st and 2nd, Corporal W. P. Miller, slightly, side; Privates Lynn Stevens, severely, leg; David Fann, slightly, con'nsion At Petersburg, Jure 28th and Ju'y 1st, Killed, Sergeant W. Bleight; Private W. H. Woodward. Total including the casualties at Spottrylvanea Court Bouse, Killed 4;

> Very respectfully, H. G. FLANNER, 1st Lieut Commending Battery.

For the Journal. HEADQUARTERS 51st REG'T N C. T .) In the trenches near Petersburg, Va.
June 23d, I-64.

Messrs. Editors : Below you will find a list of casualt ein this regiment from June 2nd to 23d, inclusive. Field and Staff-Wounded-Col. H. McKethan. Co. A-Wounded- Private J R Brothers. Missing-Privates L Aston, M E Dickson.

Co. B-Wounded-M. Watters. Missing-J Sanderson, R Tucker, A J Smith. Co. C-Wounded-Eden Price, J Price, since died, T Dail, R H Merritt, C M Wade. Missing-L R Mathis, W Jones. Co. D-Killed-H Dallas, R Graham.

Wounded-Sorgt W R Boon, Private W Malone, N D White, D A Mc ougan, N M White, W J Humphrey, J A Missing-Corpl D Carlile, Private A J Shaw, J A chaw, R A Rozier, W H Scott. Co. E-Kitled-Corpl O Th mpson, Private W A Thomp son, H W Inman.

Bullock. Missing-1.t F F Floyd, Sgt R H Moore, Private B Grims ey, W Gregory. Co. F-Wounded-D Alphin. Missing-Corpl B J Hays, Private H L Baxley. Co G-Killed-Corpl S P Hinson.

Wounded-Lt J P Pitman, Sgt G W Moore, W Prevatt.

Wounded-J Ellis, F Ga. kill, slightly, J G Hall, Knowles, Mariey Merrit J N Register, Sgt M King. missing-Lt B A Gowan, M Blanton. Co. H-Killed-Private D V Flinn. Wounded-Lt J A Mearcs, A Vance, Egt N A Maultsby, Missing-Sgt G M Brown, Private D Borney L B Butter.

Co. I-Killed-Corpl H J Daughtey, Private W T Led-Wounded-W H Adams, J E Phillips, H J Bain, S McD Barefoot, slightly, W N Raiford, severely, Corpl W J

Co. K-Wounded-Corpl J W Layton, Private A Mc-Kethan, Jr., J Bain. Missing-W R Jordan, L. Jackson. RECAPITULATION. Wounded.

Missing-D J Calbreth.

l remain, yours,

Very respectfully.

Fayetteville Observer vill please copy. For the Journal. CAMP 3D N. C. Cavalry,] A. N. VA., June 8th, 18'4. At a meeting of Co. B. 3d N. C. Cavalry, Lieut. D. W.

1st Lieut. & Adjt. 51st Reg't N. C. T.

Simmons was called to the chair, and Corp'i Jas. R. Hurst The following committee, Lieut. S. H. Mortor, Ferg't T. | militia, and the act amendatory of that act. G. Dobson and Bryan Parker, was appointed to offer resontions concerning the death of D. C. Marshall and Hiram Williams. The following preamble and resolutions were WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to take suddenly

comrades-in-arms, D. C. Marshall, who fell at Hanover Court House, May 31st; and Hiram S. Williams, who fell the day following, near Ashland, therefore, Resolved 1st. his decrees are just and righteous, we mourn the loss of these who may be replaced in numbers, but never in those estimable qualities, those endearing characteristics which belonged especially to them. Long association in camp, on the watch, in the field, the common toils and dangers of the soldier, in which they so cheerfully and nobly participated. ad woven the threads of affection around our very hearts. Perhaps their best encomium is that those who knew them best, loved them most. They now sleep where the talling leaves is their only mound; the warbling birds their only lullaby, and the passing breeze their only requiem; but their memory will be ever cherished in the hearts of those Resolved 2d, That we tender to their bereaved families.

our heart-felt cond sence, and point them for consolation n this sad affliction to the "source of cousolation." the tamilies of the deceased, and to the Wilmington Journal for publication, requesting other State papers to

Lieut. D. W. SIMMONS, Chairman

JAS. R. HURST. Secretary. PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY. The following promotions in the Army were recorending Saturday last, 9th instant :

Brigadier General H. D. Clayton, of Alabama, to be Maor General (with temporary rank under act approved May 1st, 1864) to command division of N. P. Stewart (promoted)-to rank from July 7, 1864. Col. J. C. Carter, of Tenn, to be Brigadier Gneral (with command M. J. Wright's Brigade-to rank July 7, 1864. COLONELS.

Lieut Col John Ashford, of North Carolina, to be Colonel 8th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 1864. Major Charles E Broyles, of Georgia, to be Colonel 36th leorgia regiment to rank April 28th, 1864. Lientenant Colonel & W Phipps, of Mississippi, to be Colonel 19th Mississippi regiment, to rank May 12, 1864. Major E C Council, of Mississippi, to be Colonel 16th Mis assippi regiment, to rank May 12, 1864. Lieutenant Colonel T M Legan, of South Carolina, to b Colonel of Hampton's Legion, to rank May 19, 1864. Major 8 M Boskin, of South Carolina, to be Colonel 20th South Carolina regiment, to rank June 2, 1864. Major George T hogers, elected Colonel 6th Virginia re-

giment to rank May 3, 1862. Lientenant Colonel Jno B Nethercutt, of North Carolina, to be Colonel 65th North Carolina regiment, to rank June

LIEUTERANT COLONELS. of 1st Maryland Cavairy Battalion, to rank June 1, 1864. Major G W Flowers, of North Carolina, to be Lieutenant Colonel 33th North Carolina regiment, to rank June 18. Colonel of 1st South Carolina regiment, to rank May 19.

Captain Thos J Dala, of North Carolina, to be Lieuterant Colonel of 58th North Carolina regiment, to rank June Major J A Blair, of Mississippi, to be Lieutenant Colonel of 2d Mississippi regiment, to rank July 3, 1863.

Major George W Hugerly, of Alabams, to be Lieutenant Colonel of 59th Alabama regiment, to rank May 16,

Major W B Woolbridgs, of Virginia. to be Lieutenaut Colonel of the ath Virginia Cavalty regiment, to rank May 12, 1864. Captain J H Dugcan, of Mississippi, to be Lieutenant cloudel of the 19th Mississippi regiment, to rank May 12, Major S McNeill Bain, of Mississippi, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th Mississ.ppi regiment, to rank May 19,

Colonel of the 30th Alabama regiment, to rank May 12. Empire State. Major Robert De Treville, of South Carolina, to be Lieutenant Colonel 1st South Carolina regiment E M, to rank

Major H W Williamson, of Virginia, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 6th Virginia regiment (elected) to rank May Major Clement G Wright, of North Carolina, to be Lieu. open to us to the Ohio River, and all raids into Missis. commanding a brigade from Gen. Roddy's command, tenant Colonel of the 65th North Carolina regiment, to sippi, Georgia and Alabama will at once cease. If merits notice for his coolness and bravery on this occarank June 3, 1864.

Capt F S Lewis, of S C, to be Major of the Fifteenth South Carolina regiment, to rank November 18th, 1863. Captain J C Wilson, of North Carolina, to be Major Thirtieth North Carolina regiment, to rank June 18th, Captain Thomas E Winn, to be Major Twenty-fourth

Geo: gia regiment, to rank May 6th, 1864. Captain John Londermilk, of Georgia, to be Major Thirty-sixth Georgia regiment, to rank April 28th, 1864. Captain Jno H Buchanan, of Mississippi, to be Major Second Mississippi regiment—to rank July 31, 1363.

Captain Jno B Regers, of Kentucky, to be Major Fourth Kentucky regiment, to rank May 28th, 1864. Captain J K Elliott, of Alabama, to be Major Thirtieth Alabama regiment, to rank May 12th, 1864. Captain Warren Adams, of couth Carolina, to be Major First South Carolina regiment, E M, to rank January 20th,

Captain R B Taylor, of Virginia, elected Major Eixth Virginia regiment, to rank May 3d, 1862.

Captain J W Latta, of North Carolina, 66th N. C. regiment, to rank June 3d, 1864.

> GOV, BROWN'S PROCLAMATION. EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. MILLEDGEVILLE, GEORGIA, July 9th, 1864.

A late correspondence with the President of the Confederate States satisfies my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from Declined..... der command of the Federal General upon our soil. Vacated 0 great degree, the remaining active militia force left to the State by the different acts of conscriptions, have already been called out and have rendered effective ser. In service............ 1 State Line, have distinguished themselves by cool cour-

But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of Gen. Johnston; and wi ile a very large proportion of the gallant and chivalrous sors of Georgia are on the distant fields defending the soil of other States, it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our Expired by constitutional limitation homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

crop of the State, and have delayed this call as long as the exigencies will possibly permit, to enable the peo Rejected..... ale to do the labor necessary to secure the crop. In the Canceled Southern portion of the State, it is believed this will be accomplished by the time this proclamation can be generally published, while ten days or two weeks longer In service May 19, 1864. will enable those in the Northern balf of the State to do most of their labor necessary to make the crop. I therefore, by virtue of the authority in me vested

by the laws of the State, do hereby order into active

military service all that part of the reserve militia of

this State between the ages of 50 and 55 years, and all between the ages of sixteen and seventeen years, who reside South of a line running East and West acros the territory of the State, passing through the city of Macon, to report to General G. W. Smith at Atlanta, ate occasion to address you a few words of recapitulawith the least possible delay; and I further order, that all persons between said ages subject to militia duty, who reside North of said line, report to Gen. Smith, each leaving his home, on the 20th of this month, and repairing to Atlanta by the nearest and speediest route. I also order all free white male persons in this State between the ages of seventeen and fifty years who are exempt from Confederate conscription, and are not absolutely anable to do militia duty, which disability must be shown by the certificate of a Surgeon properly appointed noder the laws of this State, to report with the militia of their respective counties, as they are subject to State minitia duty. And I further require all free white male persons between said ages in this State, not in actual military service of the Confederacy, except as herein exempted, to report also, as I cannot suppose the President will claim as exempt from militia duty in this great emergency, the large number of ablebodied young men who have Confederate details to attend to var.ous industrial avoca ions and pursuits, in which they have no military service to perform cannot safely be the intention of the Confederate Gov. ernment to place a large number of young men able to do service, in the organization, to keep them out of the bullet department. Hence, I claim their aid in the field till this emergency is passed, and direct, in case of respond, that their neighbors who are going to camp saved. arrest them and compel them to go. The time allowed, enables those of them who are planters, to lay by their crops, or to approximate so near to completion, that serious injury cannot grow out of their absence, while little damage will be done by the temporary absence

in their power at the time they start to camp. The following persons are not embraced in this call. All commissioned officers of the Confederate States on detached or local service, all State officers and other exempts from militia du'y by the act to organize the

from their places, of Confederate Tax Assessors, Col-

lectors, Tanners, Mechanics, secret service men, &c.,

as their business must cease entirely if the enemy over-

run the State." All who respond to this call, are re-

quired to arrest and carry with them all deserters with-

All persons in the employment of the Confederate States in the cities of Savannab, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Guffin, Atlanta, and Athens, who belong to regularly organized military companies who drill frequently and are held for the local defence of the place against raids, &c.

All officers and employees of any railroad company in this State, who are regularly and constantly employed in the service of said Road, at the date of this call. All Telegraph operators and employees of the

All persons employed in any cotton or woollen factory or paper mill in tois State, who have details from the State : Confederate Governments, on condition that they keep themselv a organized as military companies, prepared to do all in their power to defend the factory in case of attack. The Mayor of each of the cities above named, and such policemen and firemen as he will certify to be indispensably necessary to the protection of the city. All practicing physicians not execeding three in a county, to be selected by the Infe-Resolved 3d, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to rior court in case there are more, and all such millers as the court may testify are actually necessary at home, two agents of the relief fund selected by the court for each county. All post masters in cities, with their necessary clerks, and one post master in each county town, and all mail carriers constantly engaged in that business. All State House ded at the Adjutant General's office, during the week officers and their necessary clerks. The officers and guards of the Penitentiary and the officers and emplayees of the State Armery, and Card Factory, who temporary rank under act approved May 31st, 1864) to of the counties of Ribur, Habersham, White, Lump- with threats of vengeance towards you and your com-

> Inferior Courts. Sheriffs, Clerks, Ordinaries and Tax destroyed. Collectors and Receivers of Tax Returns of the State, who are by status declared exempt from military duty, report. In case any of those efficers neglect this duty our triumphant banners. The remainder is still wanin positions of responsibility. However weighty the reasons each man might be able to give for remaining at home, there are more important reasons why be

should hasten to the front if he is able to travel. Georgians, you must reinforce General Johnston's army and aid in driving back the enemy, or be will drive you back to the Atlantic, burn your cities and public

fiields of your noble State. If the Confederate Government will not send the large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repellng raids) to destroy the long line of railroad over which l

Gen. Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the loss of most of his army, the peple of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more beavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hezards and at any sacrifice rush to the front, and aid the great commen ler at the head of our glorious Major T H Patterson, of Alabama, to be Lieutenant | self sacrificing army, to drive him from the soil of the I beg you, fellow citizens, to reflect upon the magni-

> open to us to the Ohio River, and all raids into Missis. commanding a brigade from Gen. Roddy's command. every citizen of Georgia will do his duty and the Presi- sion, and for the valuable services rendered by his time, and will send Morgan and Forrest to operate! upon the railroad line of communication, nearly three manded by Capt. John W. Morton. He moved rap-

JOSEPH E. BROWN. The U. S. Army Roll. The Courier has received a copy of the N. Y. World con taining a roll and list of Generals of the U.S. Army since the commencement of the war, as latety furnished in reat present for the names in full, but have the list at the Courier office for the inspection and examination of curious friends, who can call for that purpose. The list shows that 580 Generals have been commission-

only our own State but the Confederacy delivered from

disaster by the triumphant success of our arms.

service. The following is a summary recapitulation: Maj. and Bvt. Brig. Lieut. Geas. Gen. Lieut. Lieut. Geas. Number of general officers in the regular army at the commencement of ular army since commencement of the war .. 1

Major

age and intropid valor when attacked by the enemy .- Number of general officers of volunteers appointed since commence ment of war..... Accounted for : Resigned..... Vacated..... Withdrawn..... I am fully aware of the importance of the growing Mustered out..... Revoked Discharged.....

Maj. Gen. N. B. Forrest's Address to his Command.

HD'ORS FCRREST'S CAVALRY.

Tupelo, Miss., June 28. Soldiers :- After a long and laborious campaign the Major General commanding deems it an approprition, acknowledgment and congratulation.

About the 15th of February last, the campaign which so gloriously terminated at "Tishamingo Creek." was inaugurated. Mej. Gen. Sherman, with a large and well appointed army, undertook to penetrate the central counties of Alabama and Mississippl. Hs object was avowedly to capture Selma and Mobile, and deso'a'e that productive region of country, from which the granaries of a large section of the Confederacy are supplied. Gen's Smith and Grierson had their duties assigned them, and were to act a conspicuous part in the work of speilation and piracy.

With a large co-operating envalry force thoroughly armed and equipped, they were to descend through North Mississippi, carrying fire and sword with them. On they came, like a blighting sirocto. At West Point you meet them There you throw yourselves across the rich prairies, a living bulwark, to stay the desolating tide. Compared with the enemy you were but few in numbers, but every man became a hero, for all seemed impressed with the importance of the momentous struggle. You proved yourselves equal to the expectations of the country. You met the proud and exultant enemy. The result is known to the world ; you drove him burn many wagons. We attacked him in his position at howling back in agony and shame ; broken and demor- Tapelo this morning, but could not force his position. The alized. Sherman's campaign was thus brought to an battle was a drawn one. It lasted three hours. their refusal to report when others embraced in the call abrupt conclusion, and Mississippi and Alabama

The victory was a glorious one, and with pride the General commanding acknowledges your unexampled gallantry. This great work was accomplished by Bell's brigade, (commanded by Col. Barteau,) Col. McCulloch, and Col. Forrest's brigades. But great as was this victory, it is not without its alloy. The laurel is closely entwined with the cypress, and the lustre of a brilliant triumph is darkened by the blood with which it was purchased. It was here that Col. Barkesdale gave up his life a willing sacrifice upon the altar of his country. He fell in front of the battle, gallantly discharging his duty. He sleeps, but his name is imperishable. Here, too, fell the noble brother of the General commanding-Col. Jeffrey E. Forrest. He fell in the flower of his youth and usefulness. But his field, which his own valor had aided in winning. Peace General Couch are gathering in front of the rebels, and that to the ashes of the gallant young heroes.

After a short repose you were called to a new thea- their probable peril. tre of action. By long and rapid marches, which you endured without a murmur or complaint, you found yourselves upon the waters of the Ohio, sweeping the enemy before you wherever you met him, capturing hundreds of prisoners, valuable and needed stores in the quartermaster's and ordnance departments, while securing for yourselves a character for endurance, valor and efficiency which might well excite the envy of the most famous legions in military history.

At Fort Pillow you exhibited the same conspicuous gallantry. In the face of a murderous fire from two gunboats and six pieces of artillery on the fort, you stormed the works, and either killed or captured the to succeed in the undertaking, and will not turn back withentire garrison, a motley herd of negroes, traitors and out a thorough and lasting defeat. Yankers. This noble work was accomplished by parts of Chalmers' and Bufori's divisions, composed of day, and it is believed the rebels are retiring to Harper's Bell's and McCulloch's brigades, commanded by Brig. Ferry. Gen. Chalmers, and for his gallantry on this and other occasions. Gen. Chalmers deserves the enduring grati- to the front to watch the fight on Taesday evening. tude of his countrymen.

For the exhibitions of high soldierly bearing, on these fields, you have earned from your country and its government the most grateful and well deserved plaudits. Congress has voted you complimentary resolutions of thanks and tenders you a nation's homage.

But the crowning glory of your great deeds, has yet to be named. Tishamingo creek is the brightest leaf in your chaplet of laurels. Gen. Grierson, not satisfied are required to drill twice a week, as a military compa- with his test of your prowess, united with Gen. Sturny, for the defence of the capitol. All persons, who re- | gis, at the head of one of the best appointed forces ever main in counties in the rear of the enemy's lines; all equipped by the Yankee nation-complete in infantry. who reside North of the Blue Ridge, with the people cavalry, artillery and supply trains. They came forth kin, Gilmer, Pickens and Dawson, on account of the mander, for the bloody victory of Fort Pillow-made a great scarcity of provisions and the distance they have | massacre only by dastardly Yankee reporters. Again to haul them, to preserve the lives of the inhabitants of you responded bravely to your General's call. Victory was never more glorious-disaster never more crush-As the law of this State declares every man, subject | ing and signal. From a proud and defiant foe, en route | Sherman will probably cease flanking and deliver battle. to militia duty, who refuses to respond to this order, to for the heart of your country, with declarations both by be a deserter and liable to be tried and punished as negro and white troops, of "no quarters to Forrest or such, all aids de comp at home, and all Justices of the his men," he became an enemy beaten, defeated, routed.

You drove the boasted minions of despotism in confused flight from the battle field. Seventeen guns, two are hereby required to travel through their respective bundred and fitty wagons, three thousand stand of counties constantly, and, if necessary, arrest and send arms, two thousand prisoners, and killed and wounded forward all pe sons subject, who neglect or refuse to two thousand more, are the proud trophies which adorn and refuse themselves to report and aid in repelling the dering in the bushes and bottoms, forever lost to the enemy, it is hoped all who are in service will remember enemy. There were not over three thousand of you Mej or R C Smith, of Maryland, to be Lieutenant Colonel them in future, and place more faithful public servants that achieved this victory over ten thousand of the ene- last night. They were met by Armstrong's brigade of my. Had you never before raised an arm in your cavalry and driven back, and the bridge burned. country's cause, this terrible overthrow of her brutal file, would entitle you to the deepest gratitude. Again occasionally with artillery across the river. your General expresses his pride and admiration of your gallantry and wonderful achievements. You stand before the world an unconquerable band of heroes .-Whether dismounted and fighting shoulder to shoulder, buildings, destroy your property, and devastate the fair like infantry veterans, or burling your irresistible squadrons on flying foes, you evince the same courageous

Soldiers! amid your rejoicing do not forget the galiant dead upon these fields of glory. Many a noble comrade has fallen a costly sacrifice to his country's independence. The most you can do is to cherish their memory and strive to make the future as glorious as remain at home in pursuit of their ordinary avocation, exthey have the past.

much of his Government.

He has abundant cause to be proud of his brigade ed. commanders, Cols. Lyons and Bell, who displayed great If Gen. Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States | gallantry during the day. Col. E. Rucker was prompt are thrown open to the enemy and we are ruined. It in the discharge of his duty. His brigade displayed Gen. Sherman's army is cut off the West is thrown conspicuous steadiness during the fight. Col. Johnson dent will permit Kentucky to rest free from raids for a troops. Nor can the General commanding forget to mention the efficient aid rendered by the artillery comhundred miles, in Sherman's rear, which passes over idly over the roughest ground, and was always in acmany bridges, through a country destitute of supplies. I tion at the right time, and his well directed fire dealt the grand army of invasion can be destroyed, and not destruction in the masses of the enemy. The General commanding also takes pleasure in no-

ticing the intelligent alacrity with which Major W. Anderson, Captain W. B. Brand, Lieuts. Donaldson, Time and Gallaway, of my staff, who conveyed orders to all parts of the field. They were ever near my person, and were prompt in the discharge of every duty. Soldiers! You have done much, but there is still sponse to a request from the Senate. We have not space work for you to do. By prompt obedience to orders, revenues of 19 successive Popes. St. Paul's was completed and patient endurance, you will be enabled to repeat under the direction of one architect, in the space of 3? these achievements. The enemy is again endeavoring years, the expense was entirely defrayed by a small tax on to break through the living wall erected by your noble ed since the war opened, and that 327 of them are now in bosoms and big hearts. In the name and recollection of ruined homes, desolated hearts, and the bleaching bones of your martyre comrades, you are appealed to tured Bangor, Maine; that a man had crossed the Mississip

The smoke of your burning homesteads, the groans of your insulted women, and the cries of starving chil-3 dren will again nerve your strong arms with strength. Your fathers of '76 had much to fight for, but how little and unimportant was their cause compared with yours. They fought not against annihilation, but sim-22 ply to be independent of a foreign yet a constitutional and free government. You are struggling against the most odious of all tyranny, for existence itself, for your property, your homes, your wives and childrenagainst your own enslavement, against emancipation, confiscation and subjugation with all their attendant

lates you on the brilliant prospects which everywhere

The ray of peace is glimmering like bright supshine around the dark clouds. Be true to yourself and your country a little while longer, and you will soon be enabled to return to your desolated homes, there to collect 46 to gether once more your scattered household goods. By order of

Msj. Gen. N. B. FORREST. C. W. ANDERSON, A. A. G.

TELEGRAPHIC

entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863 by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District

REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

FROM RICHMOND-ARRIVAL OF FLAG OF TRUCE BOAT.

BICHMOND, July 15th, 1864.

Rumors are plentiful to-day of the Confederate success in Maryland.

Private advices from Petersburg state that the Yankees peremptorily refuse to exchange papers. The flag of truce boat Varina arrived to-day, with Capt. Baylor of Virginia, Capt. Coker of South Carolina, and

several ladies. No late: papers received by this arrival.

AFFAIRS AROUND WASHINGTON CITY.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1864. The Washington Star of the afternoon of the 12th, says that along the entire line this morning the rebels present a much bolder front than yesterday at Fort Stevens, near 7th Street road. The rebel lines was pressed back half a mile. and the skirmishers at 11 o'clock were in close proximity.

Stevens and DeRussey numbered forty thousand. The railroad between here and Baltimore is effectually broken up by the rebels.

Prisoners taken say that the force in the vicinity of Forts

FIGHT IN MISSISSIPPI BETWEEN FORBEST AND SMITH.

RICHMOND, July 15th, 1864. The following dispatch was received to-day :- We attacked a column of the enemy under Smith on yesterday, on the march from Pontotoc to Tupelo, causing him to

NORTHERN NEWS.

PSTERSBURG, July 15th, 1864. The Washington Chronicle, of the 13th inst., has been received. Dispatches from Baltimore, July 12th, say that all is

quiet. The city is strongly detended, and all business places, except the drinking houses, are open. G ilmore, Hoffman, and other prominent secessionists have

Gunpowder bridge is not badly burnt, and will be repaired in a few days.

No rebels are believed to be within twenty miles of Ral

General Tyler is certainly either killed or captured. The Clipper of Tuesday evening says that already we

ng gaze was proudly turned upon the victorious have it certain that the troops levied for the emergency t every day the rebel hosts linger in the State the greater is In front of Washington there was skirmishing all day Tuesday, and Chronicle's reporter from the front says that the rebels were being reinforced by arrival of troops. He

says that the cavalrymen and infantry men who come in from the North side of 7th Street road have nearly all pass' ed to the right or east side of the road, and the other troops before on the West side have passed over to the East of the road. The reporter says that he left the front with the conviction that the rebel hosts, now thundering at the gates of the national capital, have accepted this issue as the last resort, and have come with the determination

The Chronicle says there was irregular skirmishing all

Lincoln, his wife and several members of Congress, rode Coach and Hunter are reported to have formed a jungtion at Frederick, Md , though the rebels still hold the passes in South Mountain.

Railway and telegraphic communication between Washing ton and Baltimore were out after 12 o'clock Tuesday. Laurel and Paint branch bridges on the Washington and Baltimore railway were burnt by the rebels on Thursday, and the railroad cut in five different places.

The Chronicle says that it will take sometime to repair Sumper, of Massachusetts, was on board the train with

General Franklin, but was not recognized, and escaped. The Chronicle says the crack of the rebels' rifles were heard in the very environs of Washington. A letter from Nashville, July 7th, says that the final and decisive battle for Atlanta must shortly ensue in the vicinity of that city, and adds: Should Johnston make a stand

Owing to interuption in the telegraph communication the Chronicle has no dispatches North of Baltimore. Generals Edward Johnston, G. H. Stuart, Frank Gardner. J. J. Archer and Jeff. Thompson have been placed

under the rebel fire in the forts near Charleston. The Florida has captured five more vessels. FROM ATLANTA-YANKEE CAVALRY CROSS THE

CHATTAHOOCHEE AND ARE DRIVEN BACK. ATLANTA, July 14th, 1864. Two brigades of Yankee cavalry crossed the Chattahoo

chee river at Moore's bridge, nine miles from Newhan," No change in affairs at the front. The enemy are firing

I Newnan is the county seat of Coweta county, Geo., 40 miles southwest of Atlanta. It is on the Rail Pond from Atlanta to L. grarge, and the appearance of the enemy there shows a disposition on their part to turn Atlanta on the South and West, and thus to isolate Alabama and Mississippi .-- JOURNAL.]

GOV. BROWN AFTER THE DETAILED MEN. ATLANTA, July 15th, 1864.

Gov. Brown having received official advices that persons within the military age, having Confederate details to press a determination not to obey the recent order to re-To Brig. Gen. Buford, commanding division, my ob- port at Atlanta for the delence of their homes and State. ligations are especially due. His gallantry and ac- has instructed the proper officers to arrest all such pertivity on the field was ever conspicuous, and by the sons and send them under guard to Atlanta; and that if energy displayed in pursuing the enemy, he deserves force is used sgainst the lawful authority, sufficient force will be sent to any point to overcome the resistance offer-

He admonishes the men detailed by the Confederate autherities for agricultural purposes that their crops are now laid by, and that their provision supply will not be endangered by their absence for a short period. Nothing new in front.

THE GEORGIA FRONT .- We have no information of definite character from Gen. Johnston's army. Reports of a sensational character are numerous, but having nothing of a satisfactory nature, we prefer to omit rumore calculated to excite the public mind, and await reliable intelligence. Gen Johnston's army remains intact, and our faith is unshaken in his ability to redeem our State from the grasp of the enemy. Agusta Constitutionalist 12th.

THE TWO GREAT CATHEDRALS OF THE WORLD -- St. Peter's at Rome and St. Paul's in London rank as the largest edifices in Christendom. Undoubtedly St. Peter's is superior to London's metropolitan church, but there is a sense in which this national edifice excels even St. Peter's; for St. Peter's occupied 145 years in building, was the work of 12 successive architects, and exhausted the

Among the rumors on the streets yesterday were that Atlanta was being moved to Macon, that Early had cappi who told the truth; that Kirby Smith was in Sherman's rear; that Gen. Johnston had been superceded by General Sherman, and that a speculator had professed religion. Macon Confederate.

The Columbia South Carolinian states that Dent Grant's brother-in-law, is now a resident in one of the public buildings in that classic town.

DIED.

In this town on Monday last, CHARLES, son of P. C. and A. D. Felt, aged I year, 8 months and 21 days. In Charlotte, on the 10th instant, Hon GREEN W. CALD.

In conclusion, your commanding General congratuster you on the brilliant prospects which commanded the Branch Mint at Charlotte.

On the 24th June, at the residence of his usele, W. A. pervade our cause. The independence of the Confede-rate States is a fixed, accomplished, immutable fact.— PHY, son of P, Murphy, Esq., aged 12 years.